[99 cont.]

262 V, pp. 269 f. Markham, p. 140. Coote, p. 154. Dewar, p. 248. Joest in Baessler, p. 372.

311 The land on Santa Cruz is divided into bush and cultivated land; the latter is further divided into communal land, ● 423 which, besides the village square, includes the land formerly cultivated, and family land, the families' shares in the land under cultivation at the moment. Anyone may own trees on [244] land that does not belong to him (2). The yam fields are

2. Codrington, pp. 59, 63.

[805] exchanged each year; the native reckons the years by the yam harvests: one year = one yam (3). The men tend to

3. Joest in Baessler, p. 380; Tagebuch, p. 54.

244 clearing the bush; setting out the yam cuttings, tending them, [462] and harvesting are women's work (4). The entire planting,

4. Joest in Baessler, p. 380. For Vanikoro, cf. D'Urville, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, pp. 163, 183. Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 270.

laid out at right angles, is surrounded by a stone wall or a [231] living hedge, probably for protection against the half-wild [423] pigs. Within this space the plots of the individual families are separated from one another by ditches (5). The yams

5. Joest in Baessler, p. 380 (the hedges are called natande, the ditches nilende. Carteret, p. 358. Dillon,